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NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

EGYPTIAN, IRISH AND OTHER TOPICS: ALEXANDRIA TO BE BOMBARDED - A MURDER IN DUBLIN BY FENIANS-MR. GLADSTONE AND THE REPRESSION BILL—IRISH MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE

OF COMMONS. .It is reported that decisive military action may be taken in Egypt within twenty-four hours. In the lobby of the House of Commons it was rumored yesterday that Alexandria will be immediately bombarded. One Kenny was shot in Dublin by persons supposed to be Fenians. Twenty person have been arrested in Loughrea on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Bourke, the trooper Wallace and Mr. Blake. Mr. Gladstone's motion declaring urgency for the Repression bill was carried. Justin Mc-Carthy read a resolution in the House of Commons in regard to the expulsion of the

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT ALARMING.

LONDON, July 4.—The Press Association reports that there is reason to believe that decisive military action will be taken in Egypt probably within twenty-four hours. The Cabinet met in Sir William Harcourt's room in the House of Commons this afternoon and consulted with the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It is rumored in the lobby of the House that Alexandria will be immediately bombarded.

A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that matters are at a standstill, pending the result of the Porte's efforts to induce Arabi Pacha to come to Constantinople. The Times thinks it is only reasonable to assume that, on the necessity of an Egyptian expedition becoming obvious, the Government would avoid half measures, and immediately call out the army and militia reserves, which would add 50,000 trained men to the fighting strength of the

The Times in an editorial confirms the statement published on Saturday last that the Porte had signified its intention to be guided by the views of the Conference respecting Egypt, and that Turkish troops would be sent to reestablish the status quo under the direction of the Powers. The article says it is clear, however, that there is some disagreement in regard to the conditions of Turkish interment in regard to the conditions of Turkish inter-vention, as the offer thereof was made a week ago. Parts, July 4.—Count de Lesseps, realying yester-day to a deputation of the International Peace Association, deprecated any attempt of England to disconstration at the mouth of the Suez Canal. He said he was assured that there was no danger to the canal unless the people were excited by foreign intervention.

PORTEMOUTH, July 4.—The gunboats Dee and Don have sailed for the Mediterranean. A battery of artillery has been ordered to be ready to embark LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Standard from

Alexandria says: "Admiral Seymour complaine to the Governor of Alexandria regarding the to the Governor of Alexandria regarding the placing of two large guns in a position threatening the fleets, and the explanations offered were deemed unsatisfactory. Admiral Seymour subsequently intimated that if the works were not stopped he would probably take neasures to stop them.

The Neark dispatch from Alexandria confirms the

The New's dispatch from Alexandria confirms the above and says that if Admiral Seymour's intimation remains unheeded decisive action will be taken

directly.

The correspondent of *The News* at Berlin says the English and French Admirats at Alexandria have asked their Governments to authorize the bombardment of the forts unless the works are stopped.

MR. GLADSTONE AND IRISH AFFAIRS, LONDON, July 4 .- In the House of Commons to-

day Mr. Gladstone renewed his motion declaring urgency for the Repression bill, and it was carried by a vote of 402 to 19.

Justin McCarthy read a resolution which had been adopted by the Irish members declaring that in consequence of their expulsion and the passage of the bill through the committee in their absence they would now leave the House, declaring the bill unconstitutional, and would not further participate in the debate on the bill in committee. All then quit the Chamber except Messrs. Biggar, Callan,

Mr. Gladstone stated that if the postponed clauses on bill were passed in committee the Arrears bill would be taken up to-morrow

The Speaker presented a new rule for use during urgency, viz.: "That if the committee decide by a 3 to 1 majority that the question be now put, the question shall be put forth with."

The amended clause as a substitute for the nineteenth clause of the Repression bill was then carried, Messrs, Biggar, Cadan, Metge and Richard Power being the only members who opposed it.

The Government's new clauses providing for trial
by special jurors of criminal cases, and inflicting a
fine of £20 on special jurors not attending court,

Were passed.

All the clauses of the Repression bill were passed and the consideration of the measure in committee was finished.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL..

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Argyll's Parliamentary Oaths bill was lost by a vote of 138 to 62.

KILLED BY FENIANS IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, July 4 .- A man was shot dead early this morning in Seville-place. It is supposed that he was killed by Fenians. A person passing at the time noticed three men apparently disputing with each other. Pistol shots were heard. One of the men fell and the other two ran away. On the man who was killed was found a belt with the inscription, "God save Ireland." The body had seven stabs and four bullet wounds. The man has been identified as Kenny, an artisan. He was fired at two years ago as an informer. One Poole has been arrested with two others in connection with the mur-der. The police believe the arrest of Poole is im-

der. The police believe the arrest of Poole is important outside of the present case. A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that there is no doubt that Kenny belouged to a secret society.

IRISH HOME RULE. MONTREAL, July 4 .- John Barry, M. P. for Wexford in the British Parliament, is here. He is a moderate Home Ruler in politics. He says a gradual disintegration of the Liberal party in the House is going on, and the row in the Commons a few nights ago was a great step in that direction. In the approaching general election Mr. Barry expects that seventy staunch Home Kulers will be returned. In the course of conversation the member for Wexford expressed the opinion that during the term of the next Parliament a meditied form of home rule, such as exists in the Provinces of Canada, would be conceded to his country.

TWENTY ARRES S ON SUSPICION. DUBLIN, July 4.—Twenty persons have been ar-rested at Loughrea under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, on suspicion of connection with the murder of Mr. Bourks and the troope Wallace. They are mostly strangers in that district, and several are described as of Kilmainham. They are also suspected of being implicated in the marder of Mr. Blake, near Loughren last week.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4 .- A reception in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence was given at the Westminster Palace Hotel under the auspices the American Exchange. The rooms e decorated with American, French and English flags, and a profusion of flowers. The proceedings opened at 8 o'clock with music by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Dan Godfrey. A concert was given, in which Marie Rose, Miss Emma C. Thursby and Minnie Hauk took part. Miss Agnes B. Huntington sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen," which were received with great applause. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Mora acted as conductors. The following assisted in the reception of the guests: Sir Julius and Lady Bene-General E. A. Merritt and Mrs.

Merritt, J. H. Puleston and Mrs. Puleston, Joseph

Hatton and Mrs. Hatton. The concert was followed by dancing, which was continued to a late hour. Over 1,000 persons were present, including Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, and the Secretaries of Legation, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Sir Arnold Kemball, Edwin Booth, Henry Irving. P. T. Barnum, P. Callan, M. P., Leonard Courtney, Justin McCarthy, Lord Coleridge, Moncure D. Conway and Mrs. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chappell, Mrs. Hepworth Dixon and family, M. and Madame Louis Desonges, Dr. Thomas W. Evan, of Paris, Sir Charles and Lady Freakes, General J. B. Gordon, the Rev. Newman Hall, Vice-Consul Hooper, of Paris, Mr. Mapleson, Madame Modjeska, Count Bogenta, Mr. and Mrs. J. Medill, of Chicago, C. M. Nichols, of Springfield, Carl Rosa, Sir Contits and Lady Lindsay, Maurice Strakosch, Henry R. Toune, of Stamford, Conn., Dr. S. H. Tyng, Miss Genevieve Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wyndham and Miss Wyndam, Mr. Toole, Wilson Barrett, Dean Bradley and Miss Bradden. of Legation, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland,

At the supper appropriate toosts were proposed, and a few short speeches made. "The Red, White and Blue" was sung, the entire company joining in the chorus-The Lord Mayor of London, at the last moment, sent a message expressing regret that an entertainment of his own prevented his presence at the reception.

GENERAL OBSERVANCES ABROAD.

LONDON, July 4 .- The News and Telegraph have congratulatory articles on the anniversary American Independence. The Telegraph says there will be everywhere cordial aspirations for the continued growth, prosperity and harmony of the mighty Nation which from all quarters of the globe is watched with sympathetic eyes by those who entertain the largest hopes for the future development of the human race.

LIVERPOOL, July 4 .- Mr. Packard, the United States Consul, gave a banquet to-day to American shipmasters at the Adelphi Hotel, in this city. Among the guest were the Mayor, Sir James Ploton, and many leading citizens. Mr. Packard proposed a toast to President Ar-thur in enlogistic terms. Vice-Corsul Paul proposed "The Day We Celebrate," which was responded to by Colonel Shaw, United States Consulat Manchesier.

MEXICO, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans at Piedad, a village two miles from this city. American flags were hoisted on the public buildings here, and the leading papers contain articles referring to the anniversary. LEIPSIC, July 4.—The authorities, foreign consuls and

munity attended a fete given to-day by Americans at the Mercantile Club is commemoration of Independence Day. The rooms were gayly decorated. The American Consul presided. Paris, July 4.—The Americans in Paris celebrated the

representatives of the university and mercantile com-

day by giving several banquets. There were festivities at the American Club this afternoon. VIRGINIA STATE BONDS.

London, July 4 .- A meeting of the holders of Virginia State bonds was held to-day, Mr. Bouverie presiding. Resolutions were passed authorizing a commit-tee in conjunction with the Council of Foreign Bondheid ers to take steps to call in the State bonds and issue certificates instead for the purpose of protecting the inter ests of the bondholders, and that a memorial be addressed to President Arthur drawing his attention to th lacts attending the repudial on of the soleum obligations of the State of Virginia by the Legislature of that State, and praying the assistance of the Federal Government to enable the bondholders to vindicate their claim to be reimbursed for their advances.

MORE ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 4.-Fresh arrests have been made in the past few days. Among those arreste are two Uhlan officers, who were found distributing revdutionary proclamations. One account says these officers were among those especially charged to protect the Emperor. Count Tolsioi has been threatened and is constantly guarded. Additional precautions have been taken at the Peterhof Palace.

A MARRIAGE AT KENSINGTON.

London, July 4 .- The marriage of the Rev. Carr Glyn and Lady Mary Campbell took place at Ken-sington to-day. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, sev-eral members of the Royal family and Mr. Gladstone

A SCHOONER PROBABLY LOST. St. John's, N. F., July 4.-Two dories and

portions of a wrecked schooner were picked up near Bay Bulls on Saturday last. It is feared the American Banker has been lost with all hands. THE ALHAMBRA AT ST, JOHN'S, N. F. St. John's, N. F., July 4.—The steamer Al-

humbra has arrived here from New-York, bringing sup plies for Lieutenant Greeley's party. The steamer Nep-tune leaves here for Lady Franklin Bay on Saturday

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Tuesday, July 4, 1882. A dispatch from Berlin to The News says it is reported that the Emperors of Austria and Germany will meet at

Colonel Chambers, who presented Garibaldi's sword to the City of Rome, has been created Commander of the Order of Maurice and Lazarus.

The Pope held a consistory to-day, at which he con-

ferred the Cardinal's hat upon Monseigneur Allemand Lavigerte, Archbishop of Algiers.

The Sultan invited General Wallace, the United States

Minister, to the Palace at Constantinople to-day, and conferred with him throughout the day. The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Lords last evening, made a statement apparently indicating that Cetewayo's visit to England will be a prejude to his restoration to the Zulu throne. The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted motion to grant 19,000,000 francs to defray the cost of the expedition in Tun's during the second half of the year 1882.

BUFFALO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

CEREMONIES AT THE SOLDIERS' MONU-

THE 7TH REGIMENT CORDIALLY RECEIVED - A GREAT PARADE WITNESSED BY LARGE CROWDS-THE INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING IN-TERESTS OF THE CITY REPRESENTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.-Although the weather prophet of the Signal Service prophesical a fine day, the morning opened dark and chilly with every prospect of a rain storm. The rain held off until after the procession had ended its march, but the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monn ment had to be concluded under umbrellas. Last even ing a very large delegation of the people of this city fillnineteen coaches started for Niagara Falls to re ning inhetern coating and the first the first from New-York, quarters having been engaged for them at the International Hotel. The train was over an hour late and it was not until nearly 10 o'clock that the regiment marched into the hotel. The Village of Niagara Falls was handsomely decorated in honor of their arrival, and a cordial recep-tion was accorded the regiment. The ceremonies of the semi-centennial anniversary were so elaborate and had been so widely advertised and had been so widely advertised that persons from nearly all portions of the Union took advantage of the holiday to be present. The hotels were overflowing at an early hour, and numbers of sight-seers who had no friends here contented themselves with any lodgings that could be found, while

a number had to walk the streets all night. The procession, which was several miles in length, was advertised to start at 10:30 a.m. Shortly before that time the train from Ningara Falls arrived with the 7th Regiment. Within a few minutes of the appointed time order to march was given, and the crowds that lined the streets were accorded the finest sight of the kind Buffalo has ever seen. Main-at, the entire length of the route, was densely crowded, and as the 7th, headed by Cappa's Band, marched up the line, they were greeted with cheers. The home regiments followed next in line, and were succeeded by the Detroit City Cadets and the Timaville Corps, which received as hearty appliance as the 7th. After the military came the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masons, then the Odd Fellows, the Seiset Legies of the American Order of United Workmen, and other secret societies. These were followed by the City Fathers in carriages, detinguished visitors from older cities, the Fire Department, trade organizations and a display of the Industrial trade, showing what a manufacturing and business centre Buffalo had grown to be in fifty years. Nearly all the leading firms as many as twenty wagons in the flue of harch. The line, which remained unbroken to the end town hearly three hours to pass a given point. In the morning and arry praise service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, beginning at 8 o'clock. The strendance was very large and the services mipressive.

At the close of the procession the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone, of the rain, which had been threatening all day. Glock The strendance was very large and the services mipressive.

At the close of the procession tie ecremonies of the laying of the corner-stone, of the rain, which had been threatening all day. Glock The strendance was very large such the first of the bediens' Monument were carried out, although the rain, which had been threatening all day. Glock The strendance was very large such the first of the procession to the carried out, although the first of the delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention are in favor of A. H. Stephens and in favor of the day, stepped to the front of the improvised platform and made an address.

The storm which see in ea Regiment. Within a few minutes of the appointed time order to march was given, and the crowds that lined the

abated, the 7th Regiment, after dismissal from the procession, were taken to the Park Parade, and a fine spread prepared for the occasion having been disposed of, formed for dress parade. Fully 10,000 persons were present, and had the weather been favorable the grounds would have been inadequate to contain those spixious to witness the parade. The evolutions of New-York's "crack" regiment were the finest ever seen in this city, and every evolution received merited and hearty applianse. At the conclusion of the parade the regiment was dismissed, and repaired to the City Hall, where their arms were stacked. In the evening a grand reception was tendered them at the Buffalo Club. The grounds of the Hon, S. S. Jewett, adjoining the club-house, were thrown open, and the 7th's band discoursed for several hours. The rain becan falling at about 9 o'clock somewhat interfering with the anticipated outdoor concert. Elaborate preparations had been made for a grand display of freworks, which were necessarily postponed until to-morrow night on account of the storm. The visiting people are leaving the city by thousands.

A STEAMBOAT DISASTER REPORTED.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED IN THE OHIO RIVER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.-Intelligence has just been received here that the steamer Scioto, with an towboat near Mingo Junction, Ohio. One hundred

MINGO JUNCTION, Ohio, July 4.-The steamer Scioto, with about 500 passengers on board, came middle of the river to-night. The Scroto sank in fifteen feet of water. Only the pilot house is visiexcited that no definite information as to the num-

Later .- MINGO, Ohio, July 4 .- One of the survivors says the Scioto was coming up the river under about half a mile from Mingo Junction the steamtug John Lomas was sighted comng downowing to a misunderstanding both boats took the same side, the John Lomas striking the Scioto sinking her in fifteen feet of water in three minutes from the time of the collision. The scenes on the Scioto were heartrendin and the life struggles were terrible to behold. The Lomas was only slightly disabled and went work at once to save those board the unfortunate Scioto. This task rendered easier by the bright was moonlight, and no doubt many lives were saved on this account. It is now believed that the first reports were exaggerated, and that the loss of life will not exceed twenty persons.

A COLORED BOY SMOTHERED.

A FIRE IN A CHILDREN'S NURSERY IN MORRISANIA,

PROBABLY CAUSED BY FIRECRACKERS. The St. Vincent De Paul's School and Nursery for Children, at One-hundred-and sixty-fourth-st. and Brook-ave., in Morrisania, took fire early yesterday cept a colored boy, who was smothered, escaped with little or no injury Firecrackers were the probable cause of the fire. The building is a two-story and attic frame structure with a one-story rear extension. In January last Joseph H. Ward and his wife, Mary J. Ward, both colored, opened the house as a nursery for the children of colored women at service and of others who might wish to place them there. On Monday night wish to place them there. On Monday night there were nine persons, all colored, in the house, besides Mr. and Mrs. Ward. On the attle floor were Mrs. Augusta Hawkins and her son, Joseph, age cleven. In the back room on the second floor Mrs. Mary Simpson slept with her three-year-old child, while her baby, eight days old, lay in the front room on the same floor. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were on the first floor and had in their care four small children, ages two months, two, three and four years respectively. Mrs. Ward was up with the children a part of the night, and at 4 a. m. had lain down to rest, when e thought she heard a noise somewhere upstain She rose and went up as far as Mary rushed toward her with the cry: "My God, the house is fire!" Mrs. Ward hastened into the front room and saw that the front window was ablaze. She seized a pitcher of water and threw it upon the fire, with no effect, and then, taking the babe that was asleep in the room, she hastened back. Mary Simpson and her other child had aircady made their escape. The cries of fire had wakened Mrs. Hawkins on the floor above. She escaped with difficulty down the stairs, as the passage was obstructed by furniture which she had the

ries, and a son of William Bogart, an ex fireman living next door, ran and had an alarm sent out. By this tim the flames, which came from the front of the building, had gained considerable headway and had filled the at-

the flames, which came from the front of the building, had gained considerable headway and had filled the attite with snoke. The boy Hawkins was overcome by it, and his mother in vain tried to make her way back to him. She herself had been nearly suffocated. "All the children and other occupants of the house got out in safety through the aid of neighbors or their own exertions. The burning furniture and beeding were thrown out and the flames in them extinguished. Engines No. 41 and 50 arrived in about twenty minutes after the alarm was given by Mrs. Ward, and they soon put out the flames, which had not spread beyond the front of the house and the attic. The body of the boy Josepa if awkins was found to be only slightly burned, and he had evidently died from suffocation. The body was taken to the Thirty-third Precinct Station, and after a permit for removal and burial had been given by Coroner Herrman later in the day, it was taken back to the house of the Wards.

Mrs. Ward could not account for the fire yesterday. There was no fire in the stove, and none could have come from any other source inside. William Bogart said it was undoubtedly due to firecrackers. He stated that on the evening before a number of boys had been going through the street, throwing the explosives into yards and open verandas. Mr. Bogart drove the boys away several times. When he reached the house in the morning he found the flames rising from the top of the veranda and spreading over the front of the house. Consequently he was convinced that the fire was caused by a friedracker which had been going through the street, throwing the explosives into yards and spreading over the front of the house. The building, owned by Eli Bennett, was damaged \$1,000. The furniture was badly injured, and was not insured. The house adjoining, occupied by the five. Ed-ward Franklyn, colored, was damaged \$1,000. The furniture was badly injured, and was not insured. The house adjoining, occupied by the five. Ed-ward Franklyn, colored, was damaged \$1,000. The fu

A FIGHT ABOUT A SPENT SKY-ROCKET.

David Anderson, age fifteen, of No. 627 West Forty-sixth-st., was arrested last night by Officer Sweeny, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on a charge of fataily injuring Andrew Hazelgreen, age thirteen, of No. 625 West Forty-sixth-st. He told Sergeaut Courtright that a spent sky-rocket had fallen on the sidewalk near his home and he picked it up Hazelgreen snatched it from him. After a struggle he regained it, but was struck on the face by Hazelgreen. He returned the blow with such force that his adversary fell and struck his head on the sidewalk. Anderson was locked up and Hazelgreen was taken to Roosevett Hospital, when he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. His recovery is doubtful.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRODUCTION OF COAL OIL.

TWENTY YEARS OF SPECULATION. DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM WELLS-GREAT VA-

RIATION IN PRICE-OLD FIELDS EXHAUSTED AND [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TITUSVILLE, Penn., July 3 .- Immediately below this place, and above the confluence of the east and west branches of Oil Creek, are the Watson Flats, celebrated for their early connection with the petroleum oil trade, and a short distance beyond can be seen the derrick of Colonel Drake, which was erected in 1859 and was the first work of the kind in this country. Oil was first discovered oozing out of the ground and was bottled and sold for medicinal purposes. A company was formed in New-Haven, Conn., with stockholders in New-York, to operate an oil well; but it could not make it pay, as the would not flow fast enough, and it was without appliances to sink it further than those used in digging an ordinary well for water. Derricks were then used in sinking salt wells near Pittsburg. The owner of one of these sait wells found a small quantity of oil astead of sait. It is a curious fact that salt water is always found near oil beds. This person put up oil in bottles with a fancy label containing a picture of his well and derrick, and sold the oil as a cure for all manner of ailments. He found it a profitable trade, and his bottles of oil could be had in almost any Broadway

George H. Bissell, of New-York, was interested in the New-Haven Oil Company. He had sunk considerable money in it and was wondering how the thing would be made to pay, when one day he saw in a Broadway drug store this picture of a derrick. Upon examining it the thought flashed across his mind that the derrick could be made of service The in sinking the oil well. Soon after this the company sent E. L. Drake-who for effect upon the credit of the company bad "colonel" added to his name-to sink their well in accordance with his new idea. After many difficulties Mr. Drake got his derrick up, and on Angust 28, 1859, at a depth of only 6912 feet, oil was struck. There was immediatly great excitement, and numerous other wells were sunk. In that year 2,000 barrels of oil were produced, and it was sold or held at \$20 a barrel. In the following year the production increased to 500,000 barrels, but not much over one-half of this was consumed. It was not then used for purposes of illumination and the market was overstocked, and before the end of the year oil sold for 49 cents a barrel, which was the average figure in 1861, a price

was the average figure in 1861, a price nearer that of to-day than many year since. The uses as well as the production of oil rapidly increased until last year the production reached 26,950,813 barrels.

Since the first oil well was opened in 1859 the product of the wells have added \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the United States in the value of the crude oil and its products. To-day the product of these wells lights the cathedrals of Europe, the mosques of Asia, the pagodas of Japan and even the huts on Africa's sunny soil. Its exports are over one million galions a day. In 1881 the value of the exports of petroleum and its products was \$40,315,669, which was greater than that of tobacco, woodenware, iron and steel manufactures, or live animals, and second only to cotton and cereals. Its home consumption has also increased in proportion, while as a speculative medium it holds the front rank. Oil exchanges have been formed in Titusville, Oil City, Bradford, Pittsburg, New-York, Philadelphia and Warren. The sales in these exchanges have amounted to 10,000,000 barrels in one day, while the production is only 80,000 barrels.

The consumption of oil is constantly increasing, a dit is estimated that the present low price will

one day, while the production is only 80,000 barrels.

The consumption of oil is constantly increasing, a dit is estimated that the present low price will have a good effect by stimulating some genus to find a way to use it advantageously as fuel in steam engines and to increase its uses in other ways. The daily consumption of oil it is estimated will reach this rear 71,000 gallons, but the production is now 80,000 barrels on hand. When the consumption catches up to the production there will be rejoicing in the hearts of the oil producers.

The export trade, however, is rapidly increasing. In the first nye months this year the foreign demand was 158,630,482 gallons as compared with 123,407,242 in the same time last year. China, Japan, British East Indies, Dutch East Indies, England and Germany have largely increased their demand for the product. Large oil fields have been discovered in Germany and Russia, but the oil is not of so good a quality as the American oil, and these foreign fields have not yet been developed to any great extent, though it is believed that there is a great fu ure before them.

The history of the discoveries in the oil fields in

or so good a quanty as the American on, and these foreign fields have not yet been developed to any great extent, though it is believed that there is a great fu ure before them.

The history of the discoveries in the oil fields in this country has been one of a series of disappointments to the producers. From 1866 to 1872 the price per barrel averaged from \$4 to \$5, and the producers were making money rapidly. Then the field in Butler County was struck, and from that day to this the production has been greater than the consumption. Before Butler had begun to decline the Clarion field was opened. Then came the Bullion pool with its 2,000 and 3,000 barrel wells, which forced the price down to \$1 50. This field was soon exhausted and better times for the producers were at hand, when the Bradford field, the largest in extent ever known, was opened. For nearly five years the Bradford field increased it production, until it had a daily out-put of over 100,000 barrels. The consumption was not over one-half this amount, and, with the Standard Oil monopoly squezing the producers, many of them went to the wall. Then Bradford began to decline, and again a silver lining was seen in the cloud; but again disappointment came. In May, 1881, the first well was struck in Allegany County, New-York, and a new field was opened which seen more than made up for the decline. In the spring of the present year the Allegany field showed that it had passed the chmax and was on the decline, and again the producers looked forward to the near future when the consumption would equal the production. Then was the great "646" mystery struck, and with it followed disaster to the owners of wells generally, and lower priced ci than since the summer of 1874 when for a short time it sold for 45 cents a barrel. Where the next field will be is only a matter of conjecture.

The only time when the excitement over a new

wells generally, and lower priced oil than since the summer of 1874, when for a short time it sold for 45 cents a barrel. Where the next field will be is only a matter of conjecture.

The only time when the excitement over a new oil field was as great as that now reigning in the Cherry Grove district was in 1865, when the Pithole fever took possession of the public. The first well was opened there in May of that year. In less than two months Pithole was a city of considerable proportions, and within six months it had 8,000 inhabitants and almost as large a floating population. At the pinnacle of its greatness it had fifty hotels, some of them palatial and gorgeous, and one of which cost \$80,000. It had miles of streets lined with banks and all kinds of business establishments. A \$50,000 transaction was considered of smal account, and, miscalculating the future of the place, wealth was squandered on new enterprises which in the minds of its citizens promised fabulous fortnes; but Pithole was only a child of six months growth when it began to exhibit symptoms of an early decay, and it declined almost as rapidly as it sprung up. The Tribune correspondent visited Pithole the other day and found only one vater living in the place. The railroad was long ago torn up, and most of the houses were torn down. Two of the streets are still open, and beside them remains a pittral scattering of old houses in the last stages of decay. Fields of corn and oats stretch over the streets and squares where once were gandy theatres and dance-houses, gorgeous saloons and mammoth hotels. When the oil fever was high a half acre of what is now waste pasture-land was soid at a rate equivalent to \$100,000 an acre. Over on the hill still lives old Mr. Copeiand, who in 1865 refused an oiler of \$700,000 for his farm. Two years later he would have taken as many cents. He still owns it, and his daughter teaches school and supports the family. In all this there may be a lesson for speculators at Garfield to-day.

DEATH OF JOHN L. MITCHELL.

John L. Mitchell, of Scranton, Penn., one of the victims of the Parker's Creek disaster, died vesterday at 1 o'clock at No. 34 West Twenty-fourth-st. day at 1 o'clock at No. 34 West Twenty-fourth-st.
Mr. Mitchell was at one time an agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Association, of this city. For the last year he had been the solicitor of the company at Scranton, Penn. In the accident Mr. Mitchell's arm was broken close to the shoulder-joint and he complained of a difficulty in breathing. Dr. T. G. Chattie, of Long Branch, who attended him while he lay at G. S. Conover's house near the scene of the disaster, said at that time he feared the difficulty in breathing indicated dangerous spinal injuries. He was brought to this city and taken to the house where he died. This is a boarding-house at which Mr. Mitchell had at one time lived and to which he wished to be taken.

who had been drinking entered the store of Patrick Harty to-day, and assaulted Harty, when he shot and in-stantly killed Daniel Clifford, age twenty-three. At the

same time William Baker shot William Rutherford, another of the attacking party, in the leg.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WALKER BLAINE'S RESIGNATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE] WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Mr. Walker Blaine, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned, his resignation having taken effect June 30. His retirement is entirely voluntary. Mr. Blaine had served just a year. It is an historical fact of some interest that the last entry made by President Garfield in his diary before he was shot contained a record that he had appointed Walker Blaine Third Assistant Secretary of State without any suggestion from his father or his knowledge of the intention until it was communicated to him; and that this had been done not only in recognition of the abilities of the son but as a mark of affection and esteem for the

Mr. Blaine has made an excellent record in the place of Third Assistant Secretary. His duties in South America, especially when accompanying Mr. Trescot, called for the exercise of diplomatic qualities which have more than demonstrated the fitness

of the appointment.
Alvey A. Adee, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, is mentioned for the place. Mr. Adee has been for a number of years in his present post and is abundantly well qualified for the other.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- The Secretary of the Creasury thinks there will be an immediate and lively demand for the new three per cents as soon as the Bank Charter bill authorizing their issue comes a law. He will not be surprised to see the

sales for the first week reach \$50,000,000. The remarkable success which has attended all refunding efforts made by the Government in recent years has given rise to speculation as to the possibility of refunding the outstanding fours redeemable twenty-five years hence. A plan has been suggested which some of the high Treasury officials and some of the financial authorities in Congress say ossesses merit and which may be formulated into a bill at this or the next session of Congress. It is proposed to offer a three per cent bond having the same time to run in exchange for a four, the Government paying "boot" in cash when it can do so to

The course of reasoning by which the advocates of this plan urge its advantage is as follows: Bonds bearing a premium, if deposited as security for bank circulation, are received at par value only. A bond having an equal length of life before it but bearing little or no premium, would be equally available for the purposes of the banks. The premium so deposited is dead capital. If the banks could 'realize' upon that portion of their property represented by the premiums at once without in the least disturbing their circulation they could make good use of the money, and they could afford to take considerably less than the market price of

their bonds."

Those who have suggested this plan believe that the exchange could be made profitable to the banks by the payment by the Government of a bonus amounting to 14 or 15 per cent and perhaps less. The three percents would in the present condition of affairs bear a premium at once.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 4 .- The Senate Commerce Committee have been in session nearly all day considering the River and Harbor bill. Upon motion of Senator Kellogg and after a long discussion the amount appropriated for the Mississippi River was increased from \$4,123,000, as the House fixed it, to \$5,000,000, which was the sum named in the special bill passed by the Senate several weeks ago. An attempt was made to incorporate that feature with the bill known as the Frye amendment, which prohibited the expenditure of any portion of the sum for levees unless it was found that levees were necessary to improve the navigation, but it was not successful. The House bill, strictly construed, means the same thing, but is more easily evaded. It gives permission to use the money for levees if they are found necessary to aid in the improvement of navigation. The committee increased the appropriation for the Missouri from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000, and gave \$100,000 to the Hennepin Canal.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, July 4 .- John L. Hayes, of Massa-

chusetts, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, arrived in Washington this morning. The members of the Commission will meet and organize at the Ebbett House in this city on Thursday.

MONUMENT TO THE FRENCH ALLIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—The Fourth of July was observed in Providence with the usual spirit, the enief features being the dedication of a monument to the French soldiers who died in camp here during the Revolutionary War. A large military procession, escorting the members of the city government and guests, including the French Consul-General at New-York. marched to the North Burying Ground, where the re mains of the soldiers rest, and a memorial stone is monument were an address by Thomas A. Doyle, a prayer by Bishop Clark, an oration by the Rev. F. Denison, the presentation of the monument to the city and the acceptance of it by Mayor Hayward, an address by French Consul-General Le Faivre, music, and an artillery sainte. The Gardes Lafayette of New-York were present as guests, and formed a conspicuous feature of the line.

A REUNION OF VETERANS.

Burlington, Vt. July 4 .- More than 1.000 Veterans who helped to fill the regiments from Vermont in the late war were present in the Queen City Park, Burlington, to-day to participate in the reunion. There were representatives from every county in the Green Mountain State. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Proctor, Governor Farnham and John L. Barstow. Col. nel A. J. Walker, of Rutland, was the orator of the dayonel A. J. Walker, of Rutland, was the orator of the day-Ex-Governor Proctor was elected Commander, General W. W. Henry, Senior Vice Commander, Colonel C. W. Gates Junior Vice Commander. Letters were read from Generals Hancock and Grant, expressing regret at their inability to be present. The night was made enjoyable by numerous "camp fires" and to-morrow the veterans will break camp and disperse

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Dispatches from Camden show that a bad feeling had existed for some time between Mayor L. W. B. Blair, the Greenback candidate for Governor in 1880, and Captain J. L. Haile, who lives near Camden To-day the two met at Camden and Blair called Haile a liar and refused to retract, whereupon Haile armed himself. Blair still refused to retract and made a motion as if to draw a pistol, when Halle fired three times, killing Blair instantly. Halle is in jail. The verdict of the coroner's inquest is that Blair came to his death by wounds inflicted by Halle.

TROUBLES OF LABORING MEN.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 4 .- The miners and aborers at the Lucas coal mines at this place struck resterday for an increase of wages. OTTAWA, Ont., July 4 .- A small gang of laborers on the Canada Pacitic Railway, near this city, have struck for an increase of 5 cents a day in their wages. They were getting \$1.20, and have been out for three days with no prospects of gaining their object.

THE MAJORITIES IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 4 .- The official canvass gives the following majorities: For Congress-man, George, 3,365; for Governor, Moody, 1,428; Supreme Judge, Lord, 1,401; Secretary of State, Earhart, 2,516: Treasurer, Hirsch, 2,652; Superintendent of In-struction, McElroy, 3,143: and for State Printer, Byers,

AN OLD ORATION BY DANIEL WEBSTER. FREYBURG, Me., July 4.—Daniel Webster's

Fourth of July oration, which he delivered there eighty years ago, and which was recently found in a junk store in Boston and published, was read at the celebration BALTIMORE, July 4.—Several young ruffians been to-day, and its eloquent periods brought out load applianse. It is a wenderful production coming from a young man of twenty years.

MARK HOPKINS ON GARFIELD.

A MEMORIAL DISCOURSE AT WILLIAMS. THE MAN FOR THE NEW ERA-OF THE PEOPLE, YET IN SYMPATHY WITH THE BIGHEST CULTURE-

AN UNSPOILED AND LARGE MANHOOD-STATES MAN AND CHRISTIAN. WILLIAMSTON, Mass., July 4.—The opening event of class day at Williams College was the meeting of the alumni-this forenoon, presided over by A. W Van Vechten, of the class of '47. At 12 o'clock occurred the formal unveiling of the Garfield Memorial Window,

the gift of Cyrus W. Field, of New-York. The window is in the south part of the transept, just next to the memorial window of Dr. Albert Hopkins, although more ex-tensive. Immediately after the unveiling of the window was read by Dr. Prime, of New-York. Dr. Hopkins began with a reference to the ass tion and the wonderful days of excitement, sympathy and hope following upon it-sympathy that was felt the civtlized world over, and that reached its culmination with the termination of the life of the herole sufferer. Then all

less than 300,000,000 people, said Dr. Hopkins, were reached by the shadow and touched by the spell of the hour of the funeral. When the tomb had received him, the gloom became less. There were rifts in the clouds. nels. The Government, as only such a Government could have done, moved on without a ripple. The period of mourning appointed for the Army and Navy passed away, and the second great tragic scene in the drama of our historic life came to a close.

THE MAN FOR A NEW ERA.

When a new era is to be opened, there is needed previous preparation. There must be first the essential condition. There is then needed the right man to stand at the opening-one in whom the element shall be incarnated and who shall illustrate its spirit. And not more signally was Luther fitted to stand at the opening of the Reformation, or Washington at the opening of a new era of civil liberty, than was Garfield to stand at the opening of this new era in that movement toward protherhood which had been originated nearly nineteen hundred years ago. How well fitted he was then to stand will appear in part if we look at the number of points in himself or in his career at which he touched r common humanity or some one of its phases. In this he was without a parallel. There were first his early struggles. In these, and perhaps it is the only point, he had an advantage not common to all. For some, for the many, early poverty is a misfortune; but in this country, or at least in this part of it, a poverty with no taint of low vice or of vulgarity, an incident of pioneer life, having often in it a herois element, and inherited by one who had the strength to face and overcome the obstacles it brings, is an advan, tage, especially if he is to enter political life. When splitter, Gardeld was the canal-boy. The coming from a log-cabin of a barefooted boy-barefooted because of poverty-was a delight. In these early struggles President Garfield resembled President Lincoln, but his struggles were more steady in their aim and more diversified in their means, and so were sdapted to awaken a wide sympathy. President Lincoln was a railsplitter, but he was not a carpenter or a school-master. He did not aim at high literary culture and sweep the floor, and make the fires, and ring the bell for his tuition. But these things President Garfield did. He did them cheerfully, faithfully, as means to an end, pushing them behind him as the swimmer pushes the water that bears him forward. In doing this he conferred a benefit

IN SYMPATHY WITH HIGHEST CULTURE. As President Garfield had, from his early struggles, in common with President Lincoln, a ground for the sympathy of the masses, so had he from his broad scholar, ship and varied attainments, in common with John Quincy Adams, a ground for sympathy with her sons of the highest culture. It was a common remark at the time of his inauguration, and has been since, that no President except John Quincy Adams had been equally equipped in scholarship and statesmanship. He was president of the literary society at Washington. If a rare book was absent from the Congressional Library. Mr. Spofford was wont to say that either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Garfield had it. He not only kept up his classics, but studied the old Latin authors. He acquired modern languages, and while he was lender of the House and during the stormlest times, he wrote for the magazines. It was but twenty-five years after his graduation, and yet in that brief time he had not only risen to be the

upon the whole people by giving new emphasis to the

truth that high aims ennoble all legitimate means for

chosen ruler of 50,000,000 of people and the peer of the greatest monarch on earth, but by his speeches and his words, that have been caught up and made imperishable, he has already taken his place among The dead but sceptred sovrains who still rule

Our spirits from their urns."

Between these two extremes the early struggles of which John Quiney Adams knew nothing, and the broad scholarship and literary culture of which President Lincoln knew nothing, President Garfield was in positions and performed dudes of which neither of them knew anything, and which brought him into that special sympathy with large classes which comes from being one of them. He was an under-teacher, the head of a college; after the manner of the Disciples, a preacher; a member of the State Senate; a Colonel in the Army; a Brigadier-General; a Major-General; a member-elect of Congress. His election to Congress in 1863 was while he was in the Army, and through no agency of his; and it was only by the earnest wish of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton that he was induced to retinguish his military career and prospects. He was poor; the pay of a Major-General was double that of a member of Congress; he had been successful, and felt within himself the power to succeed. The soldierly element was in him; but at the call of duty he made the sacrifice.

GARFIELD'S CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

GARFIELD'S CAMPAIGN SPEECHES. After referring to General Garfield's career in the House of Representatives, his election to the Senate and House of Representatives, in a feeting his nomination to the Presidency, Dr. Hopkins, speaking of his campaign speeches, said:

In them we have the best illustration of the versatility of his powers, of that perfect training and that hidden force which brought his hearers into sympathy with him. Of his making these speeches Mr. Blaine speaks particularly. There were seventy of them, not ordinary campaign speeches, that could be prepared and repeated, but speeches imprompta, made to delegations and assemblies of the utmost diversity. They were made in opposition to the advice of his party friends, in disregard of the discreet and successful silence of General Grant, and of the failure of others; made at a time when the opening of his mouth by a candidate was eagerly watched for by his opponents, and dreaded by his party. But General Garfield knew his own powers, and made no mistake. He met every occasion freely and frankly, till at length apprehension passed into confidence and confidence into rurprise and admiration. Probably not another man in the Union could have done that. From this uniform and equal and great success in such diversified lines, it will appear that there must have been in the powers of President Garfield not only strength but symmetry. Hence his greatness was not that of the high Matterhorn—the elevation of a single snaft, inaccessible in its height, and that dwarfe everything about it. It was rather that of a broad table-land, where their is equal elevation, but by a gradual ascent and with equal verdure all the way up. Hence, too, though his rise was so rapid, there was no point of transition where he lost the sympathy of those about him. There were cuergencies and crises. They came thick and fast, but when the hour struck that called for the man, the man was there, and he was so the can that it seemed perfectly natural he should be there and rule the spirit of the hour. particularly. There were seventy of them, not ordinary

AN UNSPOILED AND LARGE MANHOOD. In thus touching our humanity at so many points and so evenly, there was nothing in President Gurfield, as here has been in so many other great men, that awakened repulsion or was obstructive of sympathy. There was no affectation or assumption, no coldness of man-ner. There was just the simplicity and earnestness and sincerity, the naturalness and true gentility of an unspoiled and large manhood. We have thus a remark-

sincerity, the naturalness and true gentility of an unspoiled and large manhood. We have thus a remarkable combination of qualities in connection with great achievements. Was anything more needed to account for the sympathy mentioned; or to fit President Garfield to stand at the opening of a new era of brother hood now made possible! Yes, two things. There was needed first a wealth of affection—a development of the heart on the same plane with that of the intellect and the will. And this there was. Of this the first sphere was the home. Into that we may not enter, but we know how he honored both his mother and his wife, and the kiss which be gave them on inauguration day was not more a token of affection than a public and deserved recognition of their helpiulness in the struggles through which he had passed.

And here, perhaps, I may be permitted to mention, especially as I have seen a statement of it in print, not cutively accurate, how I first came fully to the knowledge of this affectionate element as taking is equal place in the trunity of his nature. He had become one of the great men of the Naston, had returned to visit the college at its commencement, and the evening after attended the reception at my house. In the midst of the through sput his arm around me and said, "I don't believe you know how much we love you." Few men who ever lived could have done that. But the flustration especially in point here is from the regart he showed for his classmates and the alumni in connection with the inauguration. Quite a number of his classmates were in the city, and when we remember the care that had been upon him, and the scenes that were before him, it is not a little remarkable that, in accordance with his own wish and auguestions, he should have met with them the evening before the inauguration at a social supper where he was one among them precisely as of old. Still more he was one among them precisely as of old.